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STATISTICAL NEWS RELEASE

P. 2

STATISTIESE NUUSBERIG

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: AUGUST 1987

SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES  
VERBRUIKERSPRYSINDEKS:

AUGUSTUS 1987

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SUMMARY

The inflation rate of South Africa, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, for August 1987 is 16,3%, which is the same as that for July 1987. The monthly rate of increase (August compared with July) is 1,4%, which is slightly lower than the 1,5% rate of increase for August 1986.

Suid-Afrika se inflasiekoers, soos gemeet aan die Verbruikersprysindeks vir Augustus 1987, is 16,3%, wat dieselfde is as dié vir Julie 1987. Die maandelikse koers van toename (Augustus vergeleke met Julie) is 1,4%, wat effens laer is as die 1,5%-toenamekoers van Augustus 1986.

Although the inflation rate (August 1987 compared with August 1986) of the lower income group is still higher than that for the middle and higher income groups, namely 17,8% as against 16,6% and 15,7% respectively, the largest decrease in the rate of inflation between July 1987 and August 1987, occurred at the lower income group, namely from 18,2% to 17,8%.

Alhoewel die inflasiekoers (Augustus 1987 vergeleke met Augustus 1986) van die laerinkomstegroep steeds hoër is as dié vir die middel- en hoërinkomstegroep, naamlik 17,8% teenoor 16,6% en 15,7% onderskeidelik, het die grootste afname in die inflasiekoers tussen Julie 1987 en Augustus 1987 voorgekom by die laerinkomstegroep, naamlik van 18,2% na 17,8%.

Notwithstanding a sharp increase of 7,9 index points, or in other words, an increase of 2,6% in the price of meat from July 1987 to August 1987 (or an increase of 32,3% since August 1986), the annual increase in food prices is still declining (currently it is 22,0% for August 1987).

Nieteenstaande 'n skerp styging van 7,9 indekspunte, of anders gestel, 'n styging van 2,6% in vleispryse vanaf Julie 1987 na Augustus 1987 (of 'n toename van 32,3% sedert Augustus 1986), is die jaarlikse styging in voedselpryse nog steeds besig om af te neem (dit staan tans op 22,0% vir Augustus 1987).

Relatively large monthly increases also occurred in the prices of fuel and power (3,4%), "other" furniture and equipment (2,4%), reading matter (2,4%) and "other" commodities and services (11,6%). The latter was mainly caused by an increase of 66,6% on average since July 1986 in the tariffs of short-term insurance (for purposes of calculating the Consumer Price Index the relevant price changes are taken into account once per year).

Relatief groot maandelikse prysstygings het verder voorgekom by brandstof en krag (3,4%), "ander" meublement en toerusting (2,4%), leesstof (2,4%) en "ander" goedere en dienste (11,6%). Laasgenoemde prysstyging is hoofsaaklik veroorsaak deur 'n styging van gemiddeld 66,6% sedert Julie 1986 in die tariewe van korttermynversekering (vir doeleindes van die berekening van die Verbruikersprysindeks word die onderhawige prysveranderings eenmaal per jaar in ag geneem).

Of the various urban areas, the largest monthly price increase occurred in Pietermaritzburg, namely 2,3%, whilst the largest annual price increase occurred in the Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and Orkney area, namely 20,4%.

Van die verskillende stedelike gebiede het die grootste maandelikse prysstygings voorgekom in Pietermaritzburg, naamlik 2,3%, terwyl die grootste jaarlikse prysstyging voorgekom het in die gebied van Klerksdorp, Stilfontein en Orkney, naamlik 20,4%.

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1. GENERAL

- 1.1 Price information refers to the first seven days of the relevant month.
- 1.2 The Consumer Price Indices relating to different urban areas (Table 4) do not permit inter-urban comparisons of price levels or living costs. They do not indicate whether it is more expensive to live in one city than in another. They indicate for each urban area, independently of any of the other urban areas the price changes which have taken place from time to time.

2. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICES

2.1 The purpose of seasonal adjustment

- 2.1.1 The Consumer Price Index (and its components) is a time series which measures changes in consumer prices over time. A time series (especially an economic time series) normally reflects the combined effects of the underlying seasonal, trend, cyclical and irregular factors which may influence it. These factors which form the values of a time series are usually referred to as the components of the time series.
- 2.1.2 Seasonal fluctuations in a time series are those fluctuations which usually tend to occur at about the same time and with about the same magnitude each year. It may be the result of climatic influences or other social and commercial habits (e.g. the price of bread which is revised in October each year).
- 2.1.3 Businessmen, economists and researchers are often interested to determine whether the values of the latest (say) month or the latest few months of a time series, possibly indicate a change in the trend or if perhaps a "turningpoint" in the business cycle has been reached. A short term change in the course of an index may merely be the result of seasonal influences, while some might want to attribute this to other factors. It may thus happen that, differences between successive (say) monthly values of a time series could merely be attributed to seasonal influences, some may want to attach another meaning to it. The primary objective of a seasonal adjustment is to eliminate the influence of a seasonal component which recurs at the same time(s) each year so that the underlying tendency (that is the trend and cyclical movement) can be observed more clearly. A seasonally adjusted time series will thus show relatively fewer fluctuations or variations.
- 2.1.4 In the analysis of a time series (this is a process whereby it is endeavoured to isolate the components of a time series separately) the Central Statistical Service makes use of the X-11 technique which was developed by the American Bureau of Census of the United States of America. Sales tax has, for the purpose of calculation of the seasonal factors, not been taken into account as a change in the rate of sales tax can be regarded as an irregularity of which the influence on an applicable time series is known; in other words the seasonal factors are based on indices which are compiled from prices before sales tax has been added. The seasonal factors are applied, or the seasonal adjustments

1. ALGEMEEN

- 1.1 Alle prysinligting het betrekking op die eerste sewe dae van die betrokke maand.
- 1.2 Die Verbruikersprysindekse ten opsigte van verskillende stedelike gebiede soos weergegee in Tabel 4 laat nie tussenstedelike vergelyking van pryspeile of lewenskoste toe nie. Die indekse toon nie of dit duurder is om in een stad as in 'n ander te woon nie. Die indekse toon vir elke stedelike gebied onafhanklik van die ander stedelike gebiede die prysveranderinge wat van tyd tot tyd plaasgevind het.

2. SEISOENSAANGEPASTE INDEKSE

2.1 Doel van seisoensaanpassing

- 2.1.1 Die Verbruikersprysindeks (en sy komponente) is 'n tydreeks wat veranderinge in verbruikerspryse oor tyd meet. 'n Tydreeks (veral 'n ekonomiese tydreeks) weerspieël gewoonlik die saamgestelde uitwerking van die onderliggende seisoenale, langtermyn-, konjunktuer- en toevallige faktore wat dit kan beïnvloed. Hierdie faktore word gewoonlik die tydreekskomponente, wat die waardes van 'n tydreeks uitmaak, genoem.
- 2.1.2 Die seisoenskommeling in 'n tydreeks is daardie skommeling wat gewoonlik neig om elke jaar omtrent dieselfde tyd en met dieselfde omvang voor te kom. Dit kan die resultaat wees van invloede van die klimaat of ander sosiale en kommersiële gebruike (byvoorbeeld die broodprys wat elke jaar in Oktober hersien word).
- 2.1.3 Sakelui, ekonome en navorsers stel dikwels daarin belang om te bepaal of die waardes vir die jongste (sê) maand of jongste paar maande van tydreeks moontlik dui op 'n verandering in die langtermynbeweging en of 'n "draaipunt" in die konjunkturgolf straks bereik is. 'n Kort termyn verandering in die verloop van 'n indeks kan moontlik bloot die resultaat van seisoensinvloede wees, terwyl sommige dit aan van die ander faktore sal wil toeskryf. Dit kan dus gebeur dat verskille tussen opeenvolgende (sê) maandwaardes van 'n tydreeks bloot aan seisoensinvloede toegeskryf sou kon word, waar sommige dit andersins straks 'n ander oetekenis sou wou toeken. Die primêre doelwit met seisoensaanpassing is om die invloed van 'n seisoenskomponent, wat jaarliks op 'n sekere tydstip(pe) herhaal word, uit te skakel sodat die onderliggende neiging (dit is die langtermynbeweging en konjunkturgolwe) duideliker waargeneem kan word. 'n Seisoensangepaste tydreeks sal dus relatief minder fluktuasies of skommelings openbaar.
- 2.1.4 Die Sentrale Statistiekdiens maak met die ontleding van tydreeks (dit is die proses waarmee gepoog word om die boegnoemde moontlike komponente van 'n tydreeks afsonderlik te isoleer) gebruik van die X-11-tegniek wat deur die Amerikaanse "Bureau of the Census" ontwikkel is. Omdat 'n verandering in die koers van verkoopbelasting beskou kan word as 'n toevalligheid waarvan die invloed op 'n toepaslike tydreeks bekend is, is verkoopbelasting vir die doeleindes van die berekening van die seisoensfaktore, nie in ag geneem nie; met ander woorde, die seisoensfaktore is bereken op grond van indekse wat saamgestel is uit pryse waarby verkoopbelasting nie bygetel is nie. Die seisoensfaktore is eyter toegepas of die seisoensaanpassing is gedoen op die indekse

are done on indices which include sales tax, where applicable. Due to the limited time in which this statistical news release is always prepared, it has been decided not to calculate seasonal factors concurrently but for one month in advance. The seasonally adjusted indices for the latest month will therefore be calculated with projected seasonal factors which are based on a time series analysis which has taken into account data up to and including the previous month. Seasonally adjusted indices, however, will be revised annually in January of each year.

## 2.2 The use of seasonally adjusted price indices.

2.2.1 If the (say) monthly changes in a time series (such as a price index) which include a statistically significant seasonal component are of interest, the appropriate seasonally adjusted time series ought to be used. Therefore, the monthly changes in the respective indices in table 1 will in future be calculated using seasonally adjusted indices. (It should be noted that if the annual changes in a price index are of interest, as in the case with the annual inflation, the seasonal effect has no influence and the non-seasonally adjusted indices can be applied without further ado).

### 2.2.2 The use of the Consumer Price Index otherwise varies according to the type of user:

- An economist who wishes to estimate the growth rate of the national economy, will for instance, apply the Consumer Price Index in a different manner than an attorney who wishes to calculate the escalation of maintenance granted in a divorce case. The former would rather make use of the seasonally adjusted indices, while the latter (where the actual increases are of importance) the non-adjusted indices would be used.
- Where the historical course of the indices is to be used to make projections, the seasonally adjusted indices would be the obvious indices to use, while for the adjustment of, for instance, contracts where the actual change in consumer prices is to be taken into account, the non-adjusted indices would be the more appropriate.

2.2.3 Tables 1, 3 and 4 show the non-adjusted Consumer Price Indices, while table 5 contains the seasonally adjusted indices. The seasonally adjusted indices for the months of 1985 and 1986 were published in the June 1987 edition of the BULLETIN OF STATISTICS. The indices up to and including 1985 published in this bulletin, are indices where the seasonal adjustment has been done by the South African Reserve Bank and which to date have been published in the QUARTERLY BULLETIN of the South African Reserve Bank. The indices published from 1986 onwards are those that have been seasonally adjusted by the Central Statistical Service.

wat wel verkoopbelasting, waar van toepassing, insluit. Weens die beperkte tyd waarin hierdie statistiese nuusberig altyd voorberei moet word, is daar besluit om nie die seisoensfaktore op 'n lopende grondslag te bereken nie, maar wel vir een maand vooruit. Die jongste maand se seisoensaangepaste indekse sal derhalwe bereken word met die vooruitgeskatte seisoensfaktore wat gebaseer is op 'n tydreeksontleding wat tot en met die vorige maand se data in ag neem. Seisoensaangepaste indekse sal eger een maal per jaar hersien word, en wel gedurende Januarie van elke jaar.

## 2.2 Die gebruikswaarde van seisoensaangepaste prysindekse.

2.2.1 Indien belang gestel word in die (sê) maandelikse veranderinge in 'n tydreeks (soos 'n prysindeks) wat 'n statisties-betekenisvolle seisoenskomponent bevat, behoort die betrokke seisoensaangepaste tydreeks daarvoor gebruik te word. Juis daarom sal die maandelikse veranderinge in die onderskeie indekse soos dit in Tabel 1 ter sprake kom, voortaan met behulp van die seisoensaangepaste indekse bereken word. (Daar kan daarop gelet word dat indien die jaarlikse veranderinge in 'n prysindeks van belang is, soos wat die geval met die berekening van die jaarlikse inflasiekoers is, speel die seisoensinvloed geen rol nie en word die nie-seisoensaangepaste indekse sonder meer aangewend.)

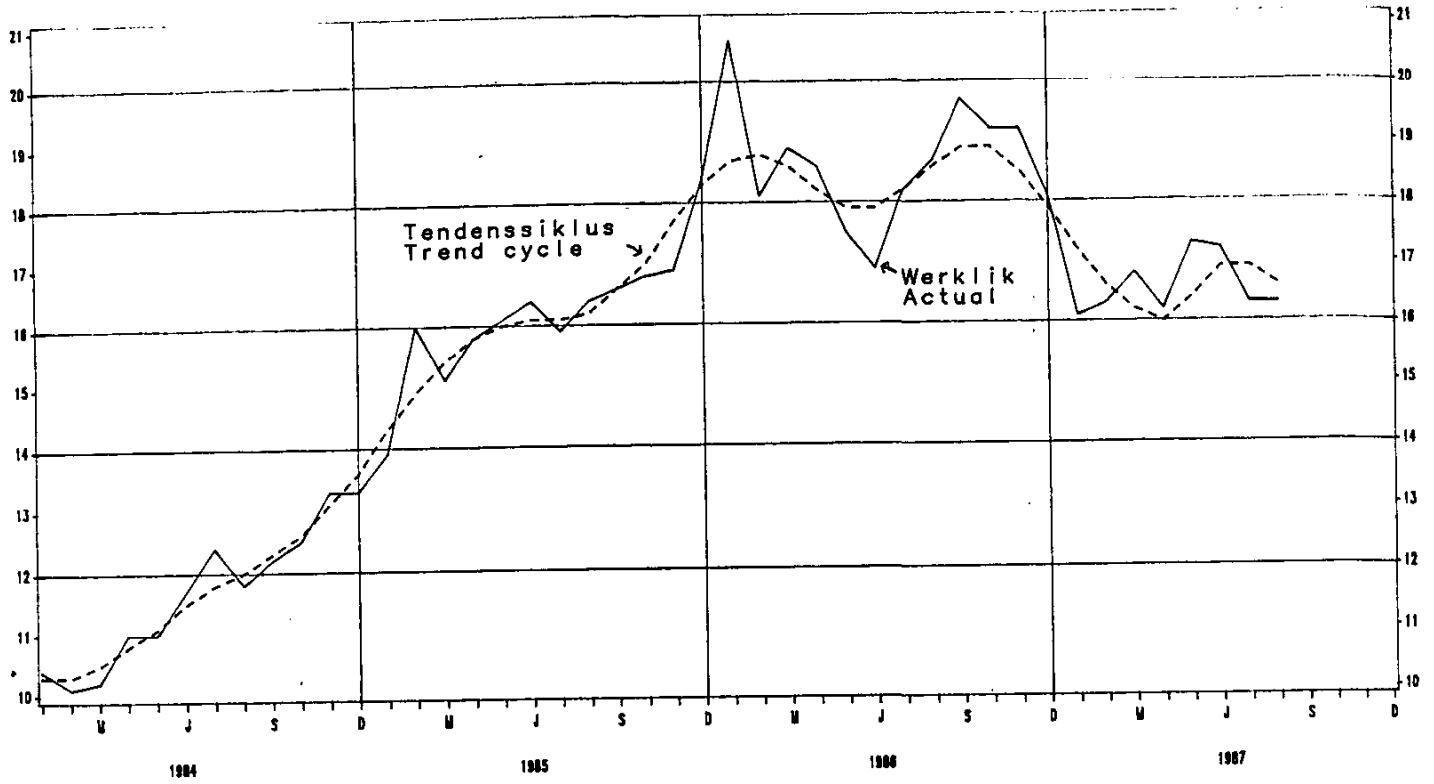
### 2.2.2 Origens wissel die gebruikswaarde van die Verbruikersprysindeks na gelang van die tipe gebruiker daarvan:

- So sal, byvoorbeeld, 'n ekonoom wat die volkshuishouding se groeikoers wil raam die Verbruikersprysindeks anders toepas as 'n prokureur wat die indeks wil aanwend vir die aanpassing van 'n toelaag wat in 'n egskedingsgeding toegestaan is. Eersgenoemde gebruiker sal eerder die seisoensaangepaste indekse gebruik, terwyl in die tweede geval (waar werklike stygings van belang is) van die onaangepaste indekse gebruik gemaak sal word.
- Waar die geskiedkundige verloop van die indekse gebruik word om vooruitskattings te maak, is die seisoensaangepaste indekse die aangewese indekse om te gebruik, terwyl by die aanpassing van byvoorbeeld kontrakte waar die werklike verandering in verbruikerspryse in aanmerking geneem moet word, die onaangepaste indekse meer aangewese sal wees.

2.2.3 Tabelle 1, 3 en 4 toon die onaangepaste Verbruikersprysindekse, terwyl Tabel 5 die seisoensaangepaste indekse bevat. Die seisoensaangepaste indekse vir die verskillende maande van 1985 en 1986 is in die BULLETIN VAN STATISTIEKE vir Junie 1987 gepubliseer. Die indekse tot en met 1985 wat in hierdie bulletin verskyn, is die indekse waarvan die seisoensaanpassing deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank uitgevoer is en wat voorheen in die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank se KWARTAALBLAD gepubliseer is. Die indekse soos gepubliseer vanaf 1986 is die indekse wat deur die Sentrale Statistiekdiens seisoensaangepas is.

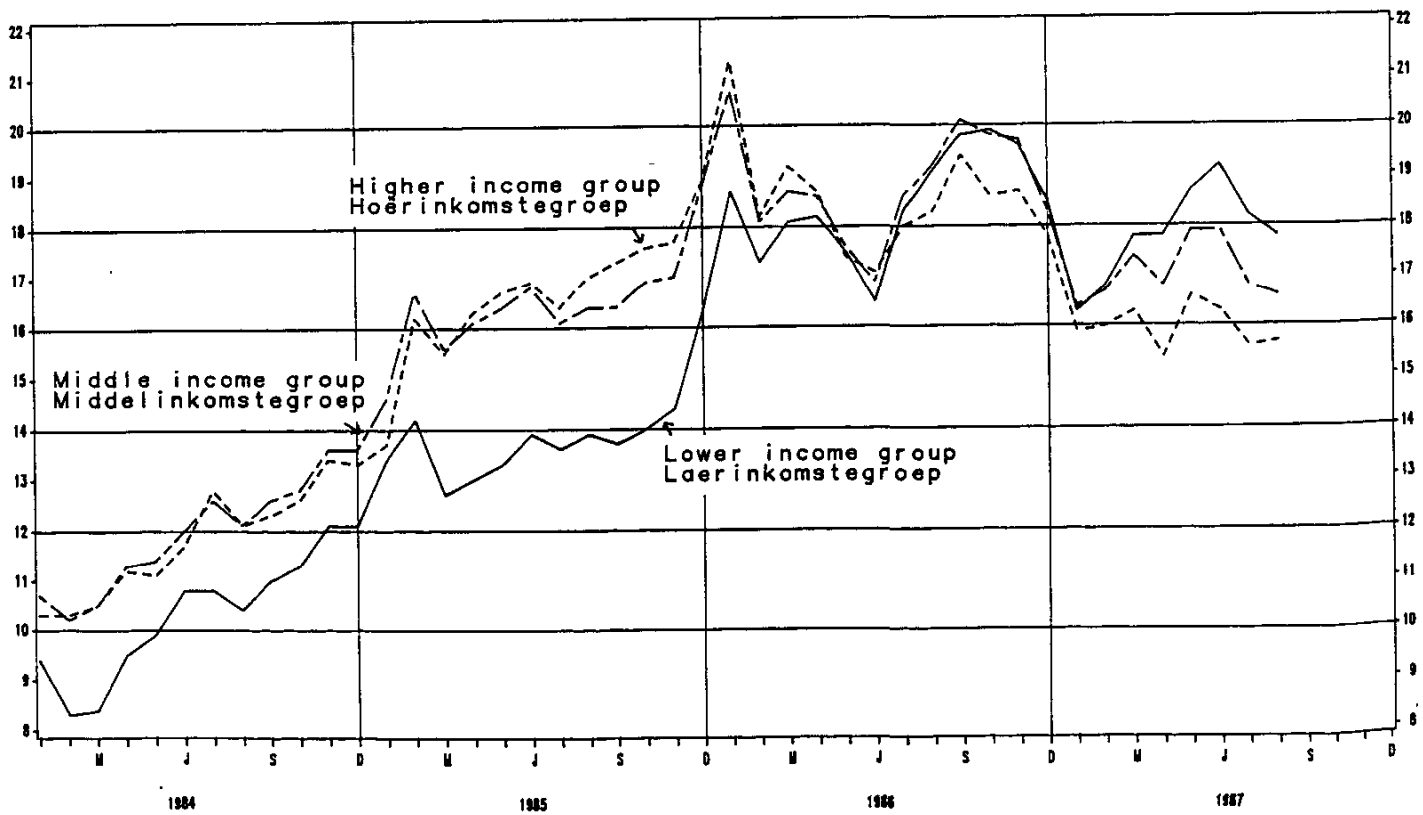
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
ANNUAL CHANGE  
PER CENT

VERBRUIKERSPRYSINDEKS  
JAARLIKSE VERANDERING  
PERSENT



ANNUAL CHANGE  
PER CENT

JAARLIKSE VERANDERING  
PERSENT



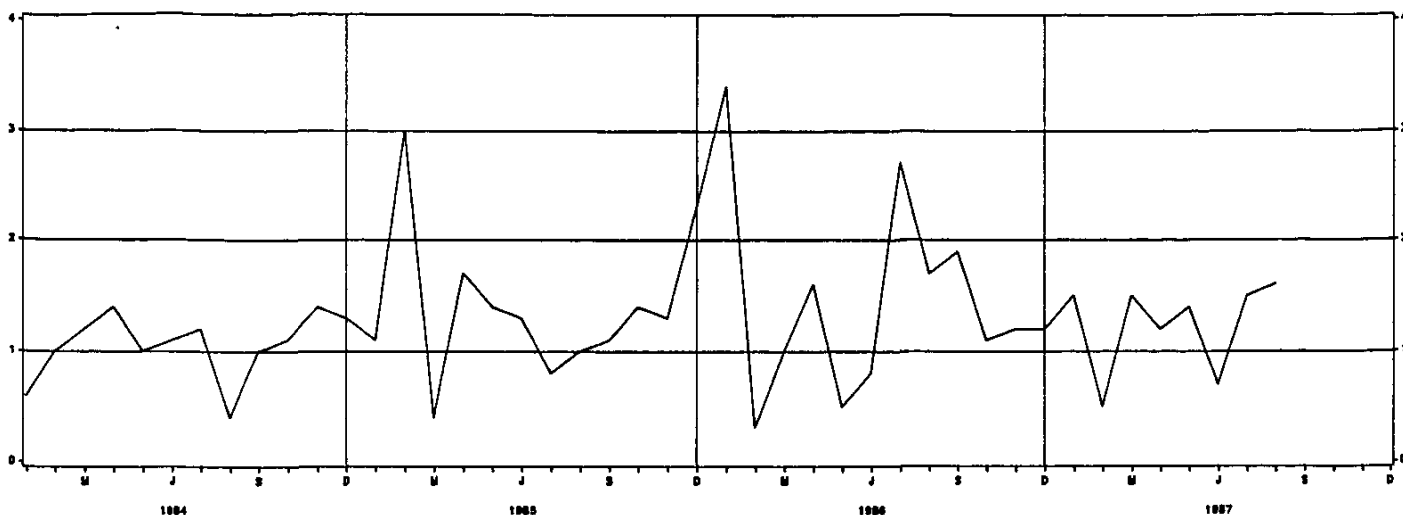


TABLE 1 INCOME GROUP INDICES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

TABEL 1 INKOMSTEGROEPINDEKSE EN PERSENTASIEVERANDERING

BASE - BASIS: 1980=100

	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986	Change compared with - Verandering vergeleke met -		
				July Julie 1987		Aug. 1986
				Actual Werklik	Seaso- nally adjusted* Seisoens- aangepas*	Actual Werklik
Lower income group Laerinkomstegroep	265,7	263,3	225,6	+0,9%	+1,3%	+17,8%
Middle income group Middelinkomstegroep	273,8	270,1	234,8	+1,4%	+1,5%	+16,6%
Higher income group Hoërinkomstegroep	269,2	264,9	232,6	+1,6%	+1,7%	+15,7%
All income groups Alle inkomstegroepe	270,0	266,2	232,2	+1,4%	+1,6%	+16,3%
Food only Slegs voedsel	280,6	277,3	230,0	+1,2%	+1,1%	+22,0%

\* See the explanatory notes

\* Kyk die verduidelikende notas

TABLE 2 EFFECT OF PRICE CHANGES ON THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL INCOME GROUPS

TABEL 2 UITWERKING VAN PRYSVERANDERING OP DIE VERBRUIKERSPRYSINDEKS - ALLE INKOMSTEGROEPE

	CONTRIBUTION BYDRAE	
Food		Voedsel
Meat	+0,2	Vleis
Vegetables	+0,1	Groente
Clothing and footwear		Klerasie en skoeisel
Clothing	+0,1	Klerasie
Housing	+0,1	Behuising
Fuel and power	+0,1	Brandstof en krag
Transport		Vervoer
Vehicles	+0,1	Voertuie
Running costs	+0,1	Lopende koste
Other	+0,6	Ander
Total percentage change	+1,4	Totale persentasieverandering



TABLE 3 GROUP INDICES - WEIGHTED AVERAGE  
OF THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS

TABEL 3 GROEPINDEXE - BESWAARDE GEMIDDELDE VAN  
DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE

BASE - BASIS: 1980 = 100

	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986	Percentage change compared with - Persentasieverande- ring vergeleke met		Weights Gewigte	
				July/Julie 1987	Aug. 1986		
All items	270.0	266.2	232.2	1.4	16.3	100.00	Alle items
Lower income group	265.7	263.3	225.6	0.9	17.8	14.94	Laerinkomstegroep
Middle income group	273.8	270.1	234.8	1.4	16.6	29.80	Middelinkomstegroep
Higher income group	269.2	264.9	232.6	1.6	15.7	55.26	Hoerinkomstegroep
Commodities	268.8	265.9	227.1	1.1	18.4	67.06	Handelsware
Services	273.4	267.2	244.0	2.3	12.0	32.94	Dienste
All items excluding housing	267.4	263.1	227.0	1.6	17.8		Alle items uitgesonderd behuising
All items excluding food	266.0	261.9	232.6	1.6	14.4		Alle items uitgesonderd voedsel
Food	280.6	277.3	230.0	1.2	22.0	24.98	Voedsel
Grain products	283.1	283.8	254.7	-0.3	11.2	3.41	Graanprodukte
Meat	307.9	300.0	232.7	2.6	32.3	9.12	Vleis
Fish	260.8	262.1	214.0	-0.5	21.9	0.94	Vis
Milk, milk products and eggs	267.4	267.0	224.4	0.1	19.2	2.75	Melk, melkprodukte en eiers
Fats and oils	242.5	243.3	217.8	-0.3	11.3	1.20	Vette en olie
Fruit	235.6	236.3	208.2	-0.3	13.2	1.43	Vrugte
Vegetables	248.5	244.4	200.7	1.7	23.8	3.50	Groente
Sugar	261.4	259.9	219.5	0.6	19.1	0.54	Suiker
Coffee and tea	285.6	288.2	268.4	-0.9	6.4	0.78	Koffie en tee
Other	290.5	288.9	251.3	0.6	15.6	1.32	Ander
Cold drinks	312.3	311.5	265.7	0.3	17.5	0.52	Koeldrank
Alcoholic drinks	237.0	237.0	217.3	-	9.1	2.08	Alkoholiese drank
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	237.0	237.0	208.3	-	13.8	1.67	Sigarette, sigare en tabak

TABLE 3 GROUP INDICES - WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS (CONCLUDED)

TABEL 3

GROEP INDEKSE - BESMAARDE GEMIDDELDE VAN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE (AFGESLUIT)

BASE - BASIS: 1980 = 100

	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986	Percentage change compared with - Persentasieverandering vergeleke met		Weights Gewigte	
				July/Julie 1987	Aug. 1986		
Clothing and footwear							
Clothing	256,7	253,2	211,7	1,4	21,3	8,77	Klerasie en skoeisel
Footwear	260,3	256,0	214,7	1,7	21,2	7,31	Klerasie
	243,5	243,0	201,0	0,2	21,1	1,47	Skoeisel
Housing	284,5	283,2	260,3	0,5	9,3	17,60	Behuising
Fuel and power	228,2	220,6	209,7	3,4	8,8	2,07	Brandstof en krag
Furniture and equipment							
Furniture	252,8	250,7	212,5	0,8	19,0	5,98	Meublement en toerusting
Appliances	267,5	266,1	225,2	0,5	18,8	3,13	Meublement
Other	244,5	244,5	209,1	-	16,9	1,33	Toebehoere
	232,2	226,8	191,4	2,4	21,3	1,51	Ander
Household operation	263,1	262,3	231,7	0,3	13,6	4,96	Lopende huishouding
Cleaning materials, etc.	350,1	351,9	302,4	-0,5	15,8	1,56	Skoonmaakmiddels, ens.
Domestic servants	233,9	231,3	206,6	1,1	13,2	2,39	Huisbedienendes
Other services	193,4	193,4	179,4	-	7,8	1,02	Ander dienste
Medical care	275,5	275,5	237,1	-	16,2	2,08	Mediese versorging
Transport							
Vehicles	250,7	247,8	222,9	1,2	12,5	14,94	Vervoer
Running costs	340,6	335,5	273,8	1,5	24,4	5,57	Voertuie
Public transport	193,7	191,4	184,8	1,2	4,8	6,20	Lopende koste
	242,6	242,6	236,6	-	2,5	3,17	Publieke vervoer
Communication and entertainment							
Recreation and entertainment	327,1	327,1	271,8	-	20,3	0,99	Kommunikasie
Reading matter	280,8	276,7	243,8	1,5	15,2	3,05	Ontspanning en vernaamlikheid
Education	276,1	269,6	246,9	2,4	11,8	1,11	Leesstof
Personal care	365,8	365,8	320,1	-	14,3	0,82	Opvoeding
	284,3	284,3	241,5	-	17,7	2,95	Persoonlike versorging
Other	282,4	253,1	224,8	11,6	25,6	5,41	Ander

TABLE 4 URBAN AREAS INDICES

TABEL 4 STEDELIKE GEBIEDSINDEKSE

BASE: EACH AREA COMPARED WITH ITSELF IN 1980=100  
 BASIS: ELKE GEBIED VERGELEKE MET SIGSELF IN 1980 = 100

Urban area Stedelike gebied	All items Alle items			Percentage change compared with - Persentasieverandering vergeleke met -	
	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986	July Julie 1987	August Augustus 1986
1. Cape Peninsula - Kaapse Skiereiland	270,3	266,9	231,2	1,3	16,9
2. Port Elizabeth and/en Uitenhage	266,3	262,0	227,8	1,6	16,9
3. East London - Oos-Londen	250,9	246,2	215,6	1,9	16,4
4. Kimberley	257,8	254,8	223,4	2,0	16,3
5. Pietermaritzburg	271,0	265,0	231,0	2,3	17,3
6. Durban and/en Pinetown	265,4	260,9	231,4	1,7	14,7
7. Pretoria and/en Verwoerdburg	285,8	279,6	240,2	2,2	19,0
8. Witwatersrand	267,4	266,4	232,8	1,1	15,7
9. Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and/en Orkney	268,4	263,8	222,9	1,7	20,4
10. Vaal Triangle - Vaaldriehoek	275,0	271,9	238,2	1,1	15,4
11. OFS Goldfields - OVS-goudvelde	279,8	275,4	238,8	1,6	17,2
12. Bloemfontein	248,8	245,0	218,8	1,6	13,7
Weighted average of the twelve areas Beswaarde gemiddelde van die twaalf gebiede	270,0	266,2	232,2	1,4	16,3



TABLE 4 URBAN AREAS INDICES  
(CONCLUDED)

TABEL 4 STEDELIKE GEBIEDSINDEKSE  
(AFGESLUIT)

BASE: EACH AREA COMPARED WITH ITSELF IN 1980=100  
BASIS: ELKE GEBIED VERGELEKE MET SIGSELF IN 1980 = 100

Urban area Stedelike gebied	All items, excluding housing Alle items, uitgesonderd behuising		Food only Slegs voedsel			
	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	July Julie 1987	Aug. 1986
1. Cape Peninsula - Kaapse Skiereiland	266,4	262,7	227,0	297,8	294,3	241,9
2. Port Elizabeth and/en Uitenhage . . . .	267,0	262,0	225,0	282,8	276,9	228,4
3. East London - Oos-Londen . . . . .	252,2	247,0	215,1	251,9	249,7	216,9
4. Kimberley . . . . .	262,2	256,9	222,8	269,1	265,8	223,3
5. Pietermaritzburg . . . . .	270,2	263,3	226,7	296,8	288,1	233,8
6. Durban and/en Pinetown . . . . .	261,1	255,9	224,4	284,5	278,8	235,4
7. Pretoria and/en Verwoerdburg . . . . .	282,3	275,1	232,5	288,5	282,4	231,7
8. Witwatersrand . . . . .	267,7	264,2	228,4	271,9	270,6	225,9
9. Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and/en Orkney	268,8	264,0	220,1	287,6	283,9	218,6
10. Vaal Triangle - Vaaldriehoek . . . . .	270,4	267,1	230,2	260,6	259,5	216,2
11. OVS Goldfields - OVS-goudvelde . . . . .	269,0	264,2	225,0	299,9	295,7	233,0
12. Bloemfontein . . . . .	242,8	238,7	210,8	272,3	268,3	222,9
Weighted average of the twelve areas Beswaarde gemiddelde van die twaalf gebiede	267,4	263,1	227,0	280,6	277,3	230,0

TABLE 5 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDICES

1980 = 100

TABEL 5 SEIJSOENSAANGEPASTE I

	1987								Weights Gewigte	Alle items
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Maart			
		Julie	Junie	Mei						
All items	271,1	266,8	262,8	261,0	257,3	254,3	254,3	100,00	Alle items	
Lower income group	267,8	264,4	260,8	258,3	254,0	249,5	249,5	14,94	Laerinkomstegroep	
Middle income group	275,1	271,1	266,8	264,9	260,9	257,6	257,6	29,80	Middelinkomstegroep	
Higher income group	269,7	265,2	261,4	259,7	256,3	253,8	253,8	55,26	Hoërinkomstegroep	
Commodities	270,9	267,6	263,3	261,8	257,1	252,3	252,3	67,06	Handelsware	
Food and cold drinks	284,6	281,0	276,5	275,9	271,4	264,9	264,9	25,50	Voedsel en koeldrank	
Alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	238,8	236,7	234,8	232,7	230,5	224,9	224,9	3,77	Alkoholiese drank, sigarette, sigare en tabak	
Clothing and footwear	256,1	252,6	248,5	238,7	236,0	239,2	239,2	8,77	Klerasie en skoeisel	
Furniture and equipment	256,9	253,1	249,6	242,4	239,8	237,7	237,7	5,98	Meublement en toerusting	
Vehicles	340,7	342,7	337,8	331,8	327,0	323,0	323,0	5,57	Voertuie	
Other transport goods	195,2	193,1	192,9	190,9	184,2	186,8	186,8	5,62	Ander vervoerhandelsware	
Other commodities	272,7	267,0	260,2	268,3	260,9	255,5	255,5	11,85	Ander handelsware	
Services	272,1	266,8	261,9	259,1	257,6	258,5	258,5	32,94	Dienste	
Housing	279,1	278,4	273,6	271,1	269,7	270,0	270,0	19,48	Behuising	
Transport	236,0	234,2	229,0	226,5	224,5	228,1	228,1	3,75	Vervoer	
Other services	272,0	256,1	251,1	247,6	246,1	247,2	247,2	9,71	Ander dienste	